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Established 1887

Leave Plane, Collect Baggage, Fire on Crowd

Japanese Terrorists Kill 20 At Israeli Airport; Many Hurt

TEL AVIV, May 30 (AP)—A Japanese terrorist group opened fire on a crowd of Israeli tourists at the Ben Gurion International Airport tonight, killing 20 and wounding about 50, of them seriously, officials said.

A second gunman was caught by an airport employee and the third escaped and was still at

large more than two hours after the lightning attack. Police said one terrorist passed out the name Sulek and another was Nago. Full names were not immediately available. The terrorists were aboard an Air France 707 which arrived from Paris via Rome.

Passengers who had just disembarked from the Air France plane were the first hit when the gun fire erupted and grenades exploded. Then, the terrorists turned their guns on airport employees and relatives and friends waiting for passengers.

About 300 persons were packed into the waiting room and customs hall, which was gory with blood, human flesh, broken glass and bits of baggage after the attack.

Doctors at Tel Aviv's Sheba hospital said that about 12 were killed in the attack and 50 wounded, 10 seriously.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar immediately rushed to the airport.

Israeli police headquarters said that the gunmen apparently had their automatic weapons and grenades hidden in their baggage and pulled them out in the customs hall.

When the shooting started, I dived to the floor of the customs hall," said one unidentified Israeli passenger. "I couldn't understand what was happening. I couldn't believe it."

"My wife was standing up and she got hit," said the passenger, speaking to newsmen at the hospital.

Leading Scientist Slain
Israeli reports said one of the dead victims was Prof. Aharon Katzir, one of Israel's leading scientists. Prof. Katzir, 62, was professor of chemistry at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, president of the Israel Academy of Sciences, and was head of the International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics.

The attack came just 23 days after four Arab terrorists hijacked a Belgian jetliner after it took off from Vienna. They threatened to blow up 97 hostages aboard unless Israel released 317 Arab guerrilla prisoners and flew them to Cairo.

The plane remained for 21 hours at the end of a runway until Israeli troops stormed aboard the Sabena jet May 9, killing two of the hijackers and capturing two women guerrillas. Sammy Shudi, a cab driver, said he had arrived at the airport to pick up a couple and take them to one of Tel Aviv's luxury hotels.

"Then, all of sudden, I heard shooting," he said. "I saw people rolling, scattering away. I saw two people limping through the exit doors. I didn't wait around. Baggage and the discarded pieces of passengers were strewn across the arrival hall. A smashed transistor radio lay near by. Luggage appeared split open by bullets or the force of the grenade blasts."

"All of a sudden, I saw a tall man in a brown shirt pulling a submachine gun and cocking it," said Mrs. Rachel Braunstein, an Israeli who observed the attack while waiting for her son-in-law to arrive.

"Then, someone pushed me away," she said. "I heard bursts of fire. It lasted for a few minutes. I don't know where my son and daughter are. Where are they?"

Police roadblocks were set up on approach roads. One policeman yelled: "The bastards, the bastards, they run and kill unarmed civilians. Anyone can kill unarmed civilians, you don't need courage for that."

As fragmentary news of the attack spread, the Israeli government said it would not permit significant deterioration of air quality.

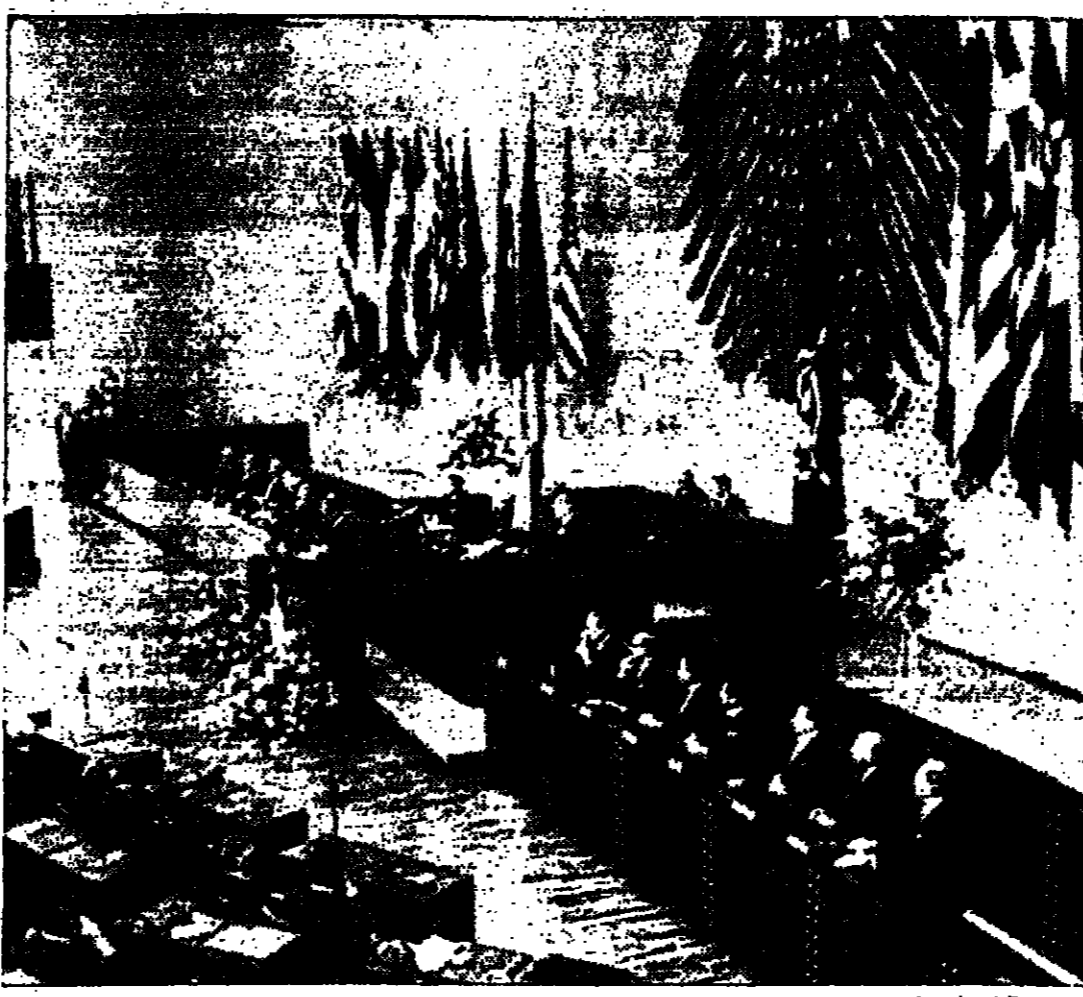
Under clean-air laws of 1967 and 1970, Mr. Ruckelshaus last year put into effect federal standards limiting the amounts of various common pollutants which may be permitted in the nation's air.

He is authorized to prescribe plans of his own for any state without an approved plan. The environmental groups, however, filed suit last week contending that Mr. Ruckelshaus, as a matter of policy, was about to approve plans which would not protect existing clean air. They argued that such protection was intended by Congress when it wrote that the purpose of the law was to protect and enhance air quality.

In today's decision, Judge Pratt agreed, stating, "On the face, this (law) would appear to permit no significant deterioration of air quality."

His order, in the form of a temporary injunction, would permit Mr. Ruckelshaus to proceed at any time with approval of state plans or portions of plans deemed adequate to meet federal primary standards, protecting human health, and secondary standards protecting plants, animals and the environment.

But he would have to disapprove any plans which would permit the polluting of now pure air to the point where it is no longer cleaner than the minimum requirement of the federal standards.



Opening of annual spring meeting of NATO Ministerial Council in Bonn yesterday.

On Upcoming Security, MBFR Talks

Rogers Reports to NATO on Summit

By James Goldsborough

BONN, May 30 (UPI)—The scenario for an autumn of European détente took on a slightly clearer shape here today following a report by U.S. officials to the NATO allies on President Nixon's conversations at the Soviet summit.

It now appears that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed that two separate conferences are to begin this fall, one on preparations for the long-awaited European security conference and the other on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR).

In Ulster Crisis

Provisionals' Bombs, Bullets Answer Officials' Cease-Fire

BELFAST, May 30 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the Irish republican army today answered the Official wing's call for a cease-fire with bombs and bullets.

In a flurry of attacks, gunmen killed two civilians, wounded a third and blew up a beer bottling plant and a laundry, a British Army spokesman said.

Other gunmen, believed to be Provisionals, fired at patrolling British troops more than 25 times, he said.

The gunmen missed, but the soldiers said they shot at least four of their assailants. Tonight a bomb exploded at a Belfast police station, causing extensive damage and injuring two civilians and four British soldiers. The police station is located in the Roman Catholic Springfield Road district.

In Londonderry, Roman Catholic households, supported by a men's committee, organized a peace petition in the Catholic Bogside and Creggan areas. Mrs. Mary Barr, one of the group's leaders, said they expected "many thousands" of Catholics to sign the document which rejects violence.

"When we have these signatures we will present them to (Secretary of State for North-

U.S. officials, reporting on Secretary of State William P. Rogers' statement which opened the spring NATO Council meeting today, said that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached a tentative conclusion that preparations for the security and MBFR conferences would be separate but parallel.

The U.S. officials said that the Russians had agreed with the Americans that the two conferences would not mix. The officials said that Mr. Rogers told the council that the security conference preparations should begin in Helsinki some time in November.

And Mr. Rogers told the council that initial talks on the MBFR conference should start no later than the November meeting in Helsinki, with a strong implication that the MBFR talks among the "interested parties" might begin even sooner. Henry Kissinger said at a Moscow press conference yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to begin "immediate explorations" on MBFR.

Thus it appears, if things work out as Mr. Rogers suggested, that President Nixon convinced the Russians while in Moscow to stop delaying the opening of serious talks on the reduction of forces and armaments in Europe, or the United States would start its own procrastinating on the Warsaw Pact's goal, the security conference.

A perhaps more difficult task for Mr. Rogers was to convince his own NATO allies that the U.S.-Soviet "tentative conclusion" was best for Europe. Describing today's council meeting, Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said that there was a "consensus" among the 15 NATO members for the American view, but that there was also a minority view.

The French view is a minority view, said Mr. Sharp, "but they are not the only ones to hold that view."

The French view was outlined by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today, who told the council that there should be no further delay on the security conference, and that the Helsinki meeting should begin as soon as a date could be fixed, which, as NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said yesterday, could be by mid-September. This French view is shared by Norway and Denmark.

The timing, however, is less important than the substance. Everybody agrees now, both in NATO and the Warsaw Pact, that there will be a European security and cooperation conference next year, and that ambassadors will meet this fall in Helsinki to set up the agenda for it.

The Warsaw Pact sees this conference largely as one that will establish the inevitability of existing borders, renounce the use of force, proclaim peaceful coexistence formally and be largely a symbolic tying-up of the loose ends of World War II. The West sees it as a much more practical affair, where Communist commitments can be assured that would preclude a repeat of the 1938 invasion of Czechoslovakia, and which would put the emphasis on the breaking down of existing barriers between East and West.

MBFR is a different matter. U.S. officials said that these negotiations would be incredibly more complex than the SALT talks, and that they should be limited to interested parties, which is defined here as countries whose territory or troops are involved. Thus the United States, the Soviet Union and the countries of "Central Europe" would participate. The definition of Central Europe, however, remains to be defined.

The U.S.-Soviet decision to split the two conferences, however, creates problems for those countries whose forces or territories are not involved and those countries, such as France, which do not state of excitement.

Nixon Ends Stay In Russia, Given Welcome in Iran

TEHRAN, May 30 (Reuters)—President Nixon arrived here today after his summit talks in Moscow and received a welcome marked by pomp and enthusiasm, in marked contrast to his subdued reception in the Soviet capital nine days ago.

Hundreds of thousands of Iranians crammed the flag-bedecked streets to cheer the U.S. President as he stood and waved from an open limousine.

A 21-gun salute boomed and a squadron of Iranian jet fighters, which had escorted his Boeing 707 from the Soviet border, flew overhead in a salute when he landed at Mehrabad airport.

It was very different from his arrival in Moscow a week ago yesterday when he was driven along mostly deserted streets and Soviet police kept bystanders well away from the presidential path.

Mr. Nixon, flying in after an overnight stay in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, was greeted at the airport here by the Shah of Iran, Shapour Fath and Iranian government officials headed by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida.

Mr. Nixon inspected a guard of honor as a military band played the American and Iranian national anthems.

On the way into town, Mr. Nixon stood with the Shah in a limousine which had its sun roof open. He was waving, smiling and pointing at the vast crowd along Ehsanvareh Avenue, the 15-mile route to Sandbad Palace, where he and Mrs. Nixon will stay during their 22-hour visit.

Dense throngs waving American flags burst into cheers as the party, on the way to the palace, drove to nearby Shapour Azad Memorial Monument. There, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon received the keys to the city and an ivory inlaid desk set from the mayor, Gholamreza Nikpay.

Praise and Hopes
Standing on a Persian carpet at the monument, built last year to commemorate the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Iranian Empire, the President praised the Shah for his "enlightened leadership" in bringing progress to Iran in the past two decades.

He also voiced a hope that his Soviet summit talks would enhance world peace, saying: "From the airport we have seen thousands of schoolchildren and, as we see them, we think they are the future of the world. We hope the talks we have had this past week will contribute to a peaceful future for them."

Col. Abbas Farshad of the Imperial Guard estimated that between 500,000 and 750,000 people were in the streets to welcome the President.

In addition to the U.S. and Iranian flags across the route to the palace, there were banners proclaiming: "Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon—a warm welcome to Iran" and "Mr. Nixon, may your visit be memorable."

Flowers were scattered on the road from the airport.

The crowd at the airport included members of the big American community here and their children. They cheered and applauded as the Nixons, escorted by the Shah and the empress, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Henry A. Kissinger

Coexistence Pact Hailed By Kissinger

TEHRAN, May 30 (UPI)—The Moscow summit's charter of "basic principles" for Soviet-U.S. coexistence is a "significant document, perhaps historic," presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger said today. It may have "turned the page" in relations between the two superpowers, he said, while cautioning against overoptimism.

Assessing President Nixon's nine-day Moscow summit, Mr. Kissinger told reporters on his flight from Kiev to Tehran that the 12 principles in the declaration represent a "significant document which can become, in time, an historic document."

"You have to admit that, in time, events could outstrip us," he said, but added: "I do not think that they (the Russians) entered into this lightly."

As for the attitude of Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, who signed the declaration with Mr. Nixon, and of the Soviet president and premier, Mr. Kissinger said: "We leave open the possibilities that this may be a stratagem on their part, but that is not our assessment."

"We are leaving the Soviet Union with a very positive attitude," he said. "We are not trying to be sentimental. Looking at all the dangers, all the things that can go wrong, nevertheless we believe it may have turned a page in our relationship."

Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leadership established an "extra-

Tutsi Extermination Seen

Burundi Admits 50,000 Slain, Blames Rebels in Murders

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 30 (AP)—The government radio in Burundi reported today that at least 50,000 persons have been killed since an abortive coup in the tiny east African state one month ago.

The broadcast claimed that the rebels planned to exterminate the Tutsi, a minority tribe that makes up the majority of President Michel Micombero's government.

The broadcast, monitored in Kampala, claimed that the rebels had been crazed with drugs and believed that bullets would not harm them.

The radio said that the 50,000 dead did not include those missing or who had fled the country.

It said that about 8,000 rebels, many trained abroad, attacked the capital, Bujumbura, and other towns in southern, central and northeastern Burundi the night of April 20.

The rebels carried automatic weapons, Molotov cocktails and machetes dipped in poison, according to the broadcast.

"All the hands carried out their massacres in the same way," the radio said. "They took drugs, which made them mad and stimulated them to a high state of excitement."

"It quickly became clear that the massacres were not indiscriminate," the broadcast said. "The number of victims indicates not only a carefully organized plot against the government but a maliciously prepared plan to exterminate the Tutsi."

The Tutsi represent 10 percent of Burundi's four million inhabitants. The remainder are Hutu tribesmen.

The government radio denied foreign press reports that trouble has been caused by a popular uprising among the Hutu. It also disputed reports that government forces have taken reprisals against the Hutu.

"If it was simply a coup attempt and not genocide," the radio said, "Why were harmless peasants massacred simply because they were Tutsi? Why were innocent babies slaughtered simply because they were Tutsi?"



JAPANESE SMOG—Doctor examining students at a Tokyo junior high school, where many were affected by what was believed to be a photochemical smog.

A Smog Crisis in Japan, A Warning to the World

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, May 30 (UPI)—Japan will offer its own industrial pollution as a bad example that should not be emulated, when the first World Conference on Human Environment opens next Monday in Stockholm.

Buichi Oishi, director-general of Japan's Environment Agency, said here today that as chief of the Japanese delegation to the conference he will "appeal to the world not to repeat the mistakes Japan has made in polluting the environment while rapidly increasing industrial development."

Mr. Oishi's statement of pur-

port at Stockholm, made in an article released through the Kyoto News Agency, came as Tokyo wrestled with a new outbreak of air pollution that is causing daily casualties among schoolchildren. Demands are growing for large-scale curtailment of motor vehicle traffic in the city.

An unusual aspect of Tokyo's latest serious smog problem is that nervous tension created among schoolchildren by fear of being made sick by polluted air may be causing attacks of self-induced smog illness.

For three successive days last

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Court Tells U.S. to Keep Air Even Cleaner Than Law Says

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—Environmentalists won a major victory today when a judge prohibited "the policies" that may not permit high-quality air to deteriorate even to the level of federal anti-pollution standards.

U.S. District Court Judge John Pratt endorsed the principle of "nondegradation" in ruling on suits brought by the Sierra Club and three other environmental groups against William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

He ordered Mr. Ruckelshaus to make sure that state plans for applying federal air-pollution limits include this non-degradation element, otherwise, Mr. Ruckelshaus must disapprove the "portions of the state plans which would allow the state to permit its own degradation."

Government lawyers promised an immediate appeal, and Judge Pratt delayed the effectiveness of his own order until tomorrow morning to give them time to file it.

But the Justice Department subsequently decided to delay its decision concerning an appeal, thus allowing the court order to take effect tomorrow unchallenged, at least for the moment.

An EPA spokesman said Mr. Ruckelshaus would proceed tomorrow with the previously planned announcement of state plans. This was permitted by the court order subject to review by him to insure that a state plan does

not permit significant deterioration of air quality.

Under clean-air laws of 1967 and 1970, Mr. Ruckelshaus last year put into effect federal standards limiting the amounts of various common pollutants which may be permitted in the nation's air.

He is authorized to prescribe plans of his own for any state without an approved plan. The environmental groups, however, filed suit last week contending that Mr. Ruckelshaus, as a matter of policy, was about to approve plans which would not protect existing clean air. They argued that such protection was intended by Congress when it wrote that the purpose of the law was to protect and enhance air quality.

In today's decision, Judge Pratt agreed, stating, "On the face, this (law) would appear to permit no significant deterioration of air quality."

His order, in the form of a temporary injunction, would permit Mr. Ruckelshaus to proceed at any time with approval of state plans or portions of plans deemed adequate to meet federal primary standards, protecting human health, and secondary standards protecting plants, animals and the environment.

But he would have to disapprove any plans which would permit the polluting of now pure air to the point where it is no longer cleaner than the minimum requirement of the federal standards.

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South Vietnamese Tanks on Attack

Thieu Flies to Kontum to Rally Defenders

SAIGON, May 30 (AP)—South Vietnamese tanks attacked enemy positions in Kontum today as President Nguyen Van Thieu flew into the city to spur on the defenders.

He promoted Col. Ly Tung Ba to brigadier general while government troops pressed a house-to-house sweep against the North Vietnamese, who occupied a salient near the airport last week.

In the air war, Navy fighter-bombers set afire one of North Vietnam's largest airfields and shattered 16 bridges to disrupt enemy supply movements, the U.S. command said. Fliers reported big explosions at the Uong Bi rail center 10 miles northeast of Hanoi.

One Navy plane was reported lost, with its crewmen rescued at sea.

Action at Kontum in the Central Highlands dominated the ground war. About a dozen government tanks assaulted a compound in the city's north end that is held by the enemy. North Vietnamese troops fought back with mortars and small arms.

Other South Vietnamese units searched sections of an abandoned field hospital nearby and reported killing 34 enemy soldiers and capturing three.

At the other end of town, south of the airstrip, government troops found underground bunkers and reported they had killed 27 North Vietnamese. Government casualties were put at seven wounded.

Enemy artillery gunners remained in a wrecked concrete water tower, despite attempts to dislodge them by artillery fire and wire-guided missiles.

On another front, fighting eased somewhat at An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, although enemy

troops fired 500 rounds of artillery into the besieged town.

Two divisions threatening the town have apparently pulled back to nearby Cambodia. U.S. military sources said. It was the first reported withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces since their offensive started two months ago. Hundreds of B-52 bomber strikes have left their positions devastated.

There was sporadic contact between North and South Vietnamese forces along the highway leading to An Loc.

Off North Vietnam, a naval task force led by the cruiser Newport News shelled installations along the coast.

Cruisers and destroyers reported hits on the Can Eke ammunition dump, 94 miles south of Hanoi, and crewmen said they had counted 20 secondary explosions.



Proposes Relations With Seoul

Kim Asks Improved U.S. Ties
But Wants GIs Out of S. Korea

By Harrison E. Salisbury

SEOUL, May 30 (AP)—Premier Kim Il Sung says North Korea still considers itself to be in a state of technical cease-fire but he expresses the hope that relations with the United States might be eased if it withdraws its forces from South Korea.

With the withdrawal of American forces, the premier declared in an interview, the way would be opened for the peaceful reunification of Korea, with the task carried out by the North and South Koreans themselves without external interference.

He expressed confidence that once the United States got out of South Korea, war would not break out between the North and the South and that the gradual process of bringing the country together would make headway.

The interview, the first granted to representatives of a major Western publication, was conducted by this correspondent and John M. Lee, Tokyo correspondent of The New York Times.

The 60-year-old marshal, who has been in power since 1948, devoted three hours to a free exchange dealing with most of the questions basic to North Korean-U.S. relations. A big, impressive man with a mobile face and a quick chuckle, he embodied his remarks, made in Korean and translated by an official interpreter, with almost constant motions, usually with his left hand.

Premier Kim emphasized the difficulties North Korea had had with the U.S. government over a long period and said that with the Korean conflict, which ended in 1953, still technically in a state of cease-fire, "we cannot but prepare ourselves always for war."

North Korea has made no effort to keep its military preparedness secret, he continued, and it is necessary because "neither you nor I can tell what time you'll pounce upon us."

"The most important thing in war preparation, in my opinion," the premier said, "is that we educate our people in the spirit of hating the enemy. Without educating our people in this spirit we cannot defeat the U.S., which is superior in technology."

He recounted the toll of the Korean war and said that "in these circumstances we Koreans have nothing but had sentience toward Americans." The United States, he declared, has continued hostile action against North Korea not only by continued occupation of South Korea and the encouragement of Japanese militarism but also by carrying on high-altitude reconnaissance flights, some as recently as in the last two months.

During the conversation, Marshal Kim, who wore an immaculate gray suit in the style favored by Communist political figures in this part of the world, sipped occasionally from a cup of coffee or tea and smoked three or four cigarettes.

The interview took place in the handsome white Cabinet Building, one of a new complex of excellently designed structures in Pyongyang.

Premier Kim took some pains to note that in present circumstances it was difficult for an American visitor not to feel very "bad" or "displeased" at the active expressions of anti-American feeling and said that if he were an American he would share that reaction.

In such circumstances, he said, any wide-scale cultural or journalistic exchanges might do more harm than good. However, he said he believed limited mutual visits by journalists and "democratic figures" even before the resolution of political differences would promote understanding.

The premier said little hope that the influence of the Soviet Union or China would play any decisive role in improving relations between North Korea and the United States. That, he explained, should be principally undertaken by the Americans. In an era when the great powers are improving their relations, he added, it is time for the United States to improve its relations with small powers, particularly such as North Korea.

Recalling that President Nixon had spoken out against divided nations while at the Great Wall of China in February, Marshal Kim said he was waiting with interest to see how Mr. Nixon would implement his words.

If the United States has improved its relations with China and the Soviet Union, he asked, why does it still need troops in South Korea, where their function is supposed to be to guard against the expansion of Communism?

Speaking as the leader of a nation of about 14 million people that has turned itself into a strong industrial state since the Korean war, he emphasized that small countries must practice self-reliance and self-respect. Small countries live on self-respect and self-reliance, he explained.

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Kim Il Sung

ready to open its doors at any time.

"We are not afraid of anything," Marshal Kim asserted. "We are not afraid of capitalist influence coming in. We are not afraid of it because there is no reason why we should fear it. Therefore, we have opened our door."

The premier maintained that there would be no danger of new war if the U.S. troops withdrew. He concluded the interview by offering a toast to his American guests with port wine: "Let's drink a toast together. We recognize that the American government is not the American people. We want to have more American friends."

A reflecting telescope uses a parabolic, or concave, mirror to gather as much light as possible from the region being observed. With very large reflectors, that region may not be larger than

236-Inch Mirror Larger Than Mt. Palomar's

Russians Almost Finish Biggest Telescope

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced today that the world's biggest astronomical observatory, under construction in the Caucasus, had entered its final stage with installation of its huge telescopic mirror, 20 feet in diameter.

A progress report on the observatory, on which work began in the middle 1960s, depicted the complex and delicate job to produce an instrument that will probe the outer margins of the universe never before viewed by man.

According to its designers, the new telescope will reach objects from which light will have traveled 10 billion years before reaching the earth. The nearest star is a little more than four light-years away.

Since 1948, the United States has dominated the field with the giant reflecting telescope on Mount Palomar, Calif., whose mirror is 200 inches across. The diameter of the Soviet mirror is 236 inches.

A Pea at Arm's Length

A reflecting telescope uses a parabolic, or concave, mirror to gather as much light as possible from the region being observed. With very large reflectors, that region may not be larger than

the area of sky covered by a pea held at arm's length.

The current status of the Soviet facility, situated near the village of Zelenchukaya, 800 miles south of Moscow, was related by two reporters of Pravda, the Communist party daily, who visited the site. Western newsmen have not been admitted to the project.

According to the report, the mirror, a single block of glass cast at a plant near Moscow, is being installed in a 130-foot-high dome atop Seven Springs Mountain. One of the springs for which the peak is named supplies the observatory's water needs through an aqueduct.

The dome is covered with aluminum panels to reflect light and thus insulate the telescope from changes in temperature when not in operation.

Shipped in Parts

The 800-ton telescope, designed by the Optical-Mechanical Plant of Leningrad, was first assembled at the plant to check out all components and was then dismantled and shipped in as many as 25,000 parts to the mountain site for re-assembly.

The mirror, too big to be shipped by railroad or highway, was floated by barge to Rostov-on-Don. There, a special truck was built to haul it to the observatory site.

The tremendous weight of the

telescope's tube and frame is carried on a system of bearings using high-pressure oil pads that nearly eliminate friction and insure accurate and easy motion.

The Zelenchukaya telescope, known officially as the Special Astrophysical Observatory of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has been placed in an azimuthal position in contrast to the equatorial mounting used for most telescopes in the past.

Easier to Position

An equatorial telescope is mounted so that one of its axes, the polar axis, is parallel to the axis of rotation of the earth. This makes it easier to position the telescope for observation. But since the earth's axis is inclined, the tube of the telescope must be similarly inclined, requiring support by powerful piers.

The Russians found that piers strong enough to support the 300-ton weight of the tube would have raised the total weight of the structure to as much as 2,000 tons. They, therefore, chose the azimuthal mounting, in which the tube is vertical.

A Soviet-made M-222 computer will be used to place the telescope in the precise position needed for observation. Exact guidance of an azimuthal telescope is more intricate than that of an equatorial one.

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Mariner-9 Soon Will Resume Mapping of Surface of Mars

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., May 30.—A spacecraft launched from Cape Kennedy, Fla., exactly one year ago, Mariner-9 is in its seventh month of its mission to map the surface of Mars. The spacecraft, which was launched on May 30, 1971, is now in orbit around Mars, having completed its 10th orbit.

The spacecraft has been in orbit around Mars for 10 months, having completed 10 orbits. It has taken 10,000 photographs of the Martian surface, which it has been transmitting back to Earth. The spacecraft is now in the process of mapping the surface of Mars, which it will complete in the next few months.

Further Attempt

This is well above the 70 percent mapping goal for Mariner's primary 90-day mission. An attempt to map the remaining 15 percent covering the north polar region will be undertaken when the probe's cameras and other scientific instruments are reactivated in June.

Among the last pictures received before solar occultation, scientists detected signs that the probe's cameras were still working. The probe had returned 85 percent of the planet despite a dust storm that obscured Mars when the spacecraft went into orbit.

At the same time, the south polar region, well covered in the primary photo period, was beginning to cloud over with the fall season in the southern hemisphere.

The resumption of scientific transmissions in June will be on a limited basis, controllers said, to conserve Mariner's supply of attitude-control gas.

The increasing earth-Mars distance, now about 214 million miles, required a high level of the gas, the supply of which will determine the lifetime of the probe, assuming no sub-system failures.

Spectacular pictures returned by the spacecraft's two television cameras, including views of volcanic crater systems, canyons wider and deeper than the Grand Canyon and features with the appearance of water erosion, indicate that Mars still may be an active planet.

Los Angeles Times

S. Korea to Try 6 High Officers In Bribe Scandal

SEOUL, May 30 (AP)—Military sources said yesterday that six high officers of the South Korean Army, including two brigadier generals, were being court-martialed on charges of taking bribes from businessmen in connection with the procurement of military supplies.

Eight others, including the army's chief logistics officer, Maj. Gen. Choi Kwang Yon, and Brig. Gen. Kim Bong Tae, former army procurement officer, have been dishonorably discharged, the sources said.

The 14 officers allegedly received a total of at least 180 million won (\$461,500) in bribes from more than 60 Korean businessmen in the last two years, according to the sources. This was said to be the biggest scandal connected with military supply procurement uncovered in South Korea.

Authorities at the Seoul District prosecutor's office disclosed meanwhile that 35 local businessmen allegedly involved in the case were being interrogated. They were suspected of having bribed the officers when they sold clothes, shoes and tires of substandard quality to the army, the authorities said.

Rain Disaster in Chile

CONCEPCION, Chile, May 30 (UPI)—Five days of torrential rains in southern Chile ended today, leaving more than 6,000 persons homeless, one dead and many missing. Interior Minister Hernan del Canto said property damage was "extremely heavy." He said 1,000 head of cattle had drowned.

Freddy

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Slack Tide in Ulster?

Despite the latest violence in Northern Ireland, there is hope that the tide of terror, if not yet reversed, may be at the point of turning. Most important indicators of this have been the revulsion against the IRA in both Ulster and Ireland, and the virtual admission by the Official branch of the army that it had lost public support and would hold its fire for a while.

This is good. The Irish are tough rebels; bitterness between Catholics and Protestants runs deep, and sentiment for and against a united Ireland are powerful forces. But the inchoate nature of the present struggle, particularly with the Stormont government suspended, leaves little incentive for the majority of the Catholics in Ulster to live under a reign of fear and oppression indefinitely. This is especially true since the Official, the ideological, branch of the IRA has so little support for its major premises, and has been so calculatedly callous in its acts of terror. The killing of an Ulster Catholic soldier, for example, precipitated much of the active opposition by Catholics to revolutionary violence.

There are, however, two groups who are not, apparently affected by the changing atmosphere of opinion. One of these is the Provisional wing of the IRA. This is more nationalistic, less ideological, more active and more popular than the Official wing. It has set as one goal the end to internment—

which has been held out as a hope, but which is far from a fact under Mr. Whitelaw's rule. And the second major goal of the Provisionals—withdrawal of the British Army from the streets of Ulster towns—brings in another potentially dangerous factor.

The Ulster Protestants resented both the imposition of direct rule by Westminster upon their land and its failure to bring peace. They are, in sum, both angry and afraid. What they have contributed to recent violence may be subject to conjecture; what they might do, once the British Army withdrew its shield (not all that effective against individual bombings and shootings in any event) can all too easily be guessed.

The IRA Provisionals can still swim, to use the Maoist image, in the waters of friendly reactions in the Ulster Catholic districts. "Friendly" may be an overstatement; like the Viet Cong in South Vietnam it is difficult to determine how much of Provisional sanctuary depends upon voluntary support and how much on terror-induced fear. But it does seem that a real end to internment would deprive them of their most effective argument—and then, under the guardianship of the British Army, some approach to a negotiated settlement might be possible. It may be slack tide in Ulster, but unlike the sea, human events can be influenced by human actions.

Art and the Environment

The day after the tragic defacement of Michelangelo's Pieta in St. Peter's Basilica, a man who openly carried a sculptor's hammer walked into Rome's Church of St. Pietro in Vincoli. The only guard, a friar busy with his collection plate, did not seem to notice him. Nor did the worshippers and tourists present seem to mind when this man climbed the knee-high balustrade that keeps people from getting too close to Michelangelo's statue of Moses. Anguished screams were heard only as the intruder, in a re-enactment of Lascio Toti's assault on the Pietà, swung his hammer several times at the face of the statue. But he stopped short of harming it. A camera flashed. The man, not a sick prankster, but a reporter from the Roman newspaper Paese Sera, had made his point. Other great works of art are also poorly protected.

The problem is particularly difficult if these treasures, like Michelangelo's Moses and Pietà, adorn the churches they were created for and are also objects of worship. They lose their meaning—as all art does—if they are treated merely as precious hoards and if security barriers distract from the glow and immediacy of their presence. Vatican officials said after the assault that they had long planned to shield the Pietà with a screen of unbreakable glass. This might have spared it Lascio Toti's hammer blows. Yet, the thought of a glass cage in St. Peter's gives us pause. Religious art

is part of the religious environment. In fact, in museums, too, art must be brought to life to become part of our life.

In the end, we are afraid, there is no absolute protection against the kind of unfathomable madness that damaged the Pietà. American museum officials are, nevertheless, on the alert, constantly seeking new ways to protect the works in their care without interfering with our enjoyment of them. They are loath to discuss the details of their security measures, however, and for good reason; there is no point in giving them away to potential thieves and vandals. They will tell you only that the average museum spends at least a quarter of its total operating budget on guards and security devices. The trouble, as we have pointed out, is that their total budget is insufficient not only for the protection of art but also for its care.

And that is what is urgently needed in the United States and all over the world—intelligent care and preservation of man's heritage of great art and great buildings. We can only hope that the shock and sadness the damage to the Pietà has aroused all over the world will serve to include that heritage not only in the new concern for the environment, but also in the practical measures we are beginning to take for its preservation. Art, too, is a victim of the environmental crisis.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

After the Summit

Since the moment President Nixon arrived in Moscow and the summit button was pressed, the agreements, the arms treaty, the declaration of principles and the final communiqué have rolled out of the negotiating machine with the impressive speed and reliability of a computer printout. The content resembles electronic workmanship. They are realistic, they are useful, they accurately reflect the information fed in by both sides in many months of programming.

—From the Guardian (London).

Bad mouths could say that Nixon and Brezhnev discussed the good health of the world with a body in the closet and with a very sick person in the room next door, the first being the war in Vietnam and the second the Middle East conflict.

—From La Nation (Paris).

Soviet diplomacy gives the impression of trying at all costs to determine a "non-friction zone" to the West. We can foresee what will be the Chinese reaction. Peking, where the taste for historical references is always alive, may accuse Nixon and Brezhnev of having signed a nonaggression pact

against China, like Hitler and Stalin did in 1939 against Poland.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

These 12 points are not a charter for peace, but the best one could achieve in its place in our time—a code for a difficult coexistence which improves hopes for peace.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

... Only a President who began his political progress as a decisive anti-Communist could risk concluding an agreement which guarantees the Russians a numerical advantage in land and sea-based strategic offensive weapons in the next five years.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

The meeting came out surprisingly successfully and promisingly. But you could speak of real success only if the talks brought Vietnam closer to peace.

—From the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

Without doubting the good intentions (of the United States and Russia) it must be said they were expressed in very big words. We take a bet the world by and large will remain the same as a week ago.

—From the Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1897

PARIS—Of the making of records, as of books, there would seem to be no end. But assuredly the champion of the season is that meteorological-mythological celebrity known as "Jupiter Pluvius." Observations just published by the Montsouris Observatory show that the rainfall in Paris and neighborhood in April was three times the average for that month. Parisian records show only two Aprils during the last two hundred years with a greater quantity of rain. These were the Aprils of 1713 and 1751. Little wonder is it that there should have been so much grumbling.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1922

PARIS—The observance of American Memorial Day was general throughout France yesterday, particularly in the great war cemeteries where have been gathered the bodies of those thousands of American soldiers and sailors who died in service. Indicative of the heartfelt appreciation of France for the American intervention, France officially and individually joined yesterday with America in the many public manifestations of respect for the fallen. In the United States ceremonies centered in the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.



'Blessed Are The Peace Makers...'

'The Man Who Wouldn't Be King'

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Monarchy is the most ancient form of government still in use although, as practiced in the West, it is but an atavistic symbol of human continuity. Yet whether as observed in Europe where sovereigns only reign or in Asia or Africa where they so often rule, the profession of kingship has one cardinal rule: It is a lifetime job.

The crown is almost never relinquished by its wearer except after violent cataclysms, most frequently war or revolution. Edward VIII of England, who died this week in France, was a singular exception. He resigned the world's most prestigious crown because of love.

This act, while it caused initial confusion when it occurred, especially among rival politicians, was the apex of our century's great romance. It helped popularize the duke especially in republican lands which, avoiding sovereigns of their own, adore those of other nations.

Onerous Job

Only this year, already suffering from the cancer that was so soon to kill him but bearing his agony with cheerful courage, the duke told me he had abandoned the throne because he felt he could not handle the onerous job without the woman he loved at his side. "It was an agonizing de-

cision but I took it; that is all," he said, fondly regarding his American duchess.

"I told my brother (the future George VI), my mother and even my prime minister not to come near me because I didn't want them involved in this. It was my decision. I made it and that's the way it should have been."

He was proud that he wrote his famous abdication speech himself and indignant at those who used to say Churchill had been the "ghost." He insisted he always wrote his speeches. The last memorable one, composed in 1951, was (to the best of my knowledge) never heard.

It was scheduled for a London publishers' dinner designed to boost the duke's memoirs but Buckingham Palace ordered it stopped because of King George's mortal illness. That speech, which he subsequently read to me, ended: "My book is not a novel, but it is a romance, and all I can say is that I hope it can and like most fairy tales—and they lived happily ever after."

Subsequently this proved to be the case although exile is always unhappy and although he resented coldness toward his duchess from the rigidly formal Buckingham Palace, a formality he would certainly have softened had he remained its tenant. He lived gregariously and gaily in a Paris

park. Until three years ago he played cheerful if unsatisfactory golf.

He and his duchess entertained cozily. He adored reminiscing with cronies; so much so that the duchess installed on the table a turtle-shaped bell which rang when the tail was quashed. If someone forgot an old story, down came the tail.

Toward the end, life became sadder. The duke had crippling arthritis; his eyes troubled him and one lid drooped; and since December he knew he was doomed by fate's most dreadful ailment. But he was always gallant, hoping about with his cane, a small, delicately made man like a spiny cricket.

Kind and Friendly

Essentially he was kind and friendly. He gave up bird shooting after World War I "because I saw what killing is." He took a benevolent interest in the United States, which he frequently visited, and liked to compare as translator, American unpopularity over the Vietnam war and British unpopularity, long ago, over the Boer War.

He liked France and often remembered how his grandfather helped foster the entente cordiale which forged victory in World War I by signing his name "Edouard" instead of "Edward" on his historic state visit here. But he never learned French although he knew some Spanish and had an excellent accent in German.

The former Edward VIII never talked regretfully about his abdication or bitterly about the politicians involved on its peripheries although his nostalgia for England remained immense. He was always lonely for his country but he was never lonely otherwise. He had consciously made his choice, and yielded his destiny for the woman he loved. She was at his side when he died. It did indeed end like most fairy tales.

Letters

Worse Than Enemies

Somewhere in the course of time, as the wheel of events comes full circle, all Americans will have to pay their share of the suffering they have brought to the Vietnamese. It is a law of nature which only the most self-righteous and the arrogant scorn and mislead. While many Americans were once horrified by Hitler's bombers terrorizing Guernica, as Picasso so aptly portrayed, only a minority apply remorse of conscience for the ten-thousandfold greater horror presently perpetrated by Washington.

Americans could stop the horror in a day by sending millions of letters to Washington, but they will not. Like the passive, acquiescent Germans of WW II, they are too far gone in terms of sleep-walking, decency and conscience. Allowing for howls and protests by the most blood-soaked and predatory amongst us, all those who refused to defy Johnson and now Nixon's bloody, tyrannical escapades, in defense of vanity and false pride, must forever share in the living scar to the American fiber and psyche.

Whatever the rationales and theories the most ignorant among us put forward, whatever their position in society, the nation stands damaged, beyond present belief, gross national product notwithstanding.

We stand four-square with the bloodiest aggressors of history locked arm-in-arm with our dictator friends throughout the world, be they in Saigon, Athens, West Pakistan, Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro. We are still childish and stupid enough to think we can win men's hearts with bombs from without, instead of with ideas and deeds of decency from within. The myth of a special humanity, unique among nations, belonging to America has come to the attention of all civilized peoples who now regard us with pity and contempt as they watch us murder

A Promise of Cooperation

Summit Summing Up

By Max Frankel

KIEV, Russia.—The United States-Soviet Union summit ended in the glittering hall of St. George in Moscow's Kremlin, with what was, after all, a celebration of atmosphere, emotion and hope. In their smiles, in their banter and above all in their proclamation of new principles of good conduct and collaboration, these adversaries of two decades were yielding to the temptations of trust.

President Nixon came to the Soviet Union last week scoring the customary "troth" of summit conferences and his host, Leonid Brezhnev, eagerly endorsed the emphasis on mere "business." As their communiqué reported, they talked through their conflicting interests in Vietnam and in the Middle East, merely reviewed their progress and agendas in European affairs, concluded one major treaty on arms limitations, promised to work harder for more trade and signed several other agreements to expand their contacts in many fields.

But when the "Star-Spangled Banner" reverberated in that grand palace chamber, when the Kremlin orchestra struck up "Oh, Susannah" and when Brezhnev practiced his new word—"okay"—and bade farewell in a four-handed clasp, there sprang to life again the hope that a new relationship was beckoning at last.

Henry A. Kissinger, the president's chief foreign policy adviser, defined it as a hope of "transformation from rigid hostility" to a new behavior of "restraint and creativity" that would not only dampen dangerous crises but perhaps avoid them altogether.

The lofty and lengthy definitions of desirable relations was a Soviet idea, the President's adviser said, and it was no "cockbook" prescription of what needs to be done in Vietnam or anywhere else next week. But the President would not have assented, Kissinger added, if he did not perceive a reasonable chance that the two nuclear giants were ready for a more genuine cooperation than any they have experienced so far.

That is the perception by which this summit must eventually be judged and it is based not merely on the temper of the disagreements or the range of agreements over the last week, but on the attitudes that were exchanged and the atmosphere that a handful of men possessing awesome power were able to create.

Nixon and his aides left Moscow in good spirits first of all because an American President finally heard that music in the Kremlin, after three others tried and failed.

Moreover, they were going home with what they felt to be a good treaty, full of promise for further limits on the arms race.

Judgments Confirmed

They left confirmed in their judgments that the Russians were deadly serious about rapid economic development of their country and that they wanted respite from crisis and access to American markets and goods.

They found the Soviet leaders, and notably Brezhnev, both flexible and politically strong enough to help break the serious obstacles in the arms negotiations—apparently over some

'Vested Interest'

Among the Kremlin elite were scores of Russians who already developing what and Kissinger call a "vested interest" in more and better ties with the United States of the foremost among was asked whether he did regard some of the council statements as merely words and he offered a tentative reply. In two

First, he said, "it can harm." But secondly, he added affirmation even of general when taken together with down-to-earth agreements, do a lot of good here." He piled that in this still ideal Communist country, the line and vague those may be, a good line will those who favor arms control, contact with West and even some trust United States a license to their convictions openly.

On his final day in three months ago, Nixon had just lived the week "changed the world," and Russians as well as Americans laughed out loud. In effect President is thus far claiming that his week in Moscow cleared the air. And the stars were smiling with this time.

PARIS THEATRE '1793'—A Rough Year at The Théâtre du Soleil

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—The French Revolution continues to fascinate the Théâtre du Soleil, which is mounting its "Vive la République" production, "1793." If not total theater, it is certainly total theater-going.

The audience is kept waiting in a hall-like foyer until the sound of ominous drums is heard from within. When the doors open, there is much pushing and shoving (the tickets are numbered), and in the crush, one is propelled into a narrow, high-ceilinged antechamber of the armory. There are no chairs and the crowd mills restlessly about. Against one long wall stands a stage with a faded red carpet as its backdrop, a symbol of the vanishing ancien régime.

The infernal drumming ceases and a master of ceremonies steps forth. He is clad in knee breeches, a powdered wig, and a white cravat. His function is to introduce leading figures of the revolution: Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, courtiers, royal officers, abbés, cardinals and, last, a shabby couple, representing the people of Paris.

Three Stages

This over an invitation is extended to enter the adjoining room, hitherto curtained off, a much larger auditorium where three stages are set up and spotlights installed in the tall, arched windows. Another rush ensues as the command has been given, with everyone scrambling to secure a vantage point. The more agile find perches in the benches and a period gallery that runs about the former first hall. But the majority—some 400 strong—are left to sit on the floor or to walk about in the space between the two tiers of platforms. Necks are craned as the action shifts from stage to stage.

After all this initial excitement, the play is something of an anticlimax. It has been designed to draw a panoramic picture of Paris in 1793, but its unfolding is disappointingly defective, lacking dramatic unity and broad historic sweep. It is a collection of sketches in need of editing and theatrical emphasis. There are Jacobin disputes, tavern interludes with rough jesting about the jolly guillotine, tribunals, assembly meetings and a sort of Greek chorus of wailing washerwomen. These loquacious ladies are a liability, halting the action with their interminable chatter. On a river bank, they read letters from their men away at the wars, gossip about the latest rumors. They run out of soap and heckle a shopkeeper who stubbornly tries to maintain high prices to reduce her demands. They are back again as

they rip linen into bandages for the fighting forces and continue to talk endlessly.

The general concept for "1793" is sound enough, but its execution, in almost all aspects, is monotonous and wanting in vitality. The basis of being based on documents, but evidence requires dramatization in the theater as it does in the courts. And then the documents selected are dry and didactic and have not been watered to blossom in stage form. There is a reading of a few articles from the Declaration of the Rights of Man. Why not illustrations of the abuses that made these articles necessary? A gift sings a song in praise of Mirabeau. Why not the spectacle of Mirabeau murdered in his bath? Victor Hugo's "1793" or Amadeo France's "Les Deux Ont Sol" would have been more fruitful sources for play material. And what of Michelet, of Carlyle and Garibaldi's recent volume?

The Théâtre du Soleil company is young, dedicated and bravely struggling for recognition, all of which elicits sympathy, but serious critical consideration cannot be too good. The acting is broad often beyond the borders of burlesque and it has no variety. It is all of the same garish coloring. The acoustics of the Cartoucherie are hopeless so that each word echoes, often making the next word inaudible. The players have shouted so much that their voices are hoarse. Straightforward, like the acting, is the music, which would punctuate the individual scenes with theatrical exclamation points. The most resourceful use of movement to unite the three platforms is that in which the talkative washerwomen move from their labor on Stage I to Stage II to confront the shopkeeper and then, uttering their protesting cries, to Stage III.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 30 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new theater productions.

"The Hunter," a play by Murray Mednick, directed by Kent Paul, left the critics confused. "I shall probably never know what this play was about," writes Clive Barnes in The New York Times, "but I enjoyed it a great deal more than I remember plays that I understood only too damnably well." Barnes says, however, that the playwright is "perhaps suggesting that the patterns of violence, aggression, and ambition, and from their aspirations, the rule of the gun, the war of brother against brother, are all essential to the American dream."

Douglas Watt, the Daily News,



A scene from the Théâtre du Soleil production, "1793."

where the revolutionary authorities sit, are granted a favorable verdict.

But the terror at the Cartoucherie is thin-blooded. It calls for striking incidents, more mature acting and a neo-Max Reinhardt.

William Archer, the multi-lingual Scot, exercised the most beneficial influence on the Anglo-Saxon theater of his era. He introduced the Scandinavian drama into England, with his translations of Ibsen and he convinced Bernard Shaw to stop writing unsuccessful novels and to apply himself to dramatic writing. Archer supervised the composition of Shaw's first play, "Widowers' Houses" and fought the good fight that liberated the British stage from Victorian morality. His acute critical practice spanned almost 50 years and after decades of sitting in aisle-seat judgment

he wrote a play himself, a perfectly constructed melodrama, "The Green Goddess," a box-office hit. A fledgling reviewer once asked him what in his opinion was the most important asset for dramatic criticism. "The ability to sleep undisturbed," replied Archer.

Archer would have had an unhappy time of it had he attended the premiere of the new show at the Olympia—and were he still with us and in Paris he probably would have been on hand, for his catholic taste embraced the music halls. However drowsy he might have been, he would have suffered a night of insomnia for though the entertainment was dull enough to coax slumber, the noise made it impossible to get to sleep.

The headlines are Les Charlots, a popular, zany quartet, who came on very, very late and did what they could to make amends

for the dreary first half. They have evidently taken not the Marx Brothers, but the Ritz Brothers or Ted Healy and his stooges, as their model and cut up as grotesquely as they can. Perhaps realizing that they were louder than they were funny, they ordered ushers to pass out noise-makers to the spectators to augment the din. Les Charlots work hard for their laughs and occasionally their knockabout antics may draw a smile, but amplification is not an acceptable substitute for humor.

The rest of the program, in large measure, seemed to be a revival of small-time vaudeville as it was practiced in the provinces long ago. Rita Favone is a professional, but her material for the most part is stale, including a Charlie Chaplin imitation. The Yvonne Mestre ballets performed a number in ugly headmasks with all the dancers intentionally or unintentionally out of step and Sheila White of miniature voice sang some French ditties in a theoretically piquant English accent.

yet oddly likeable, plays ever penned," writes The Times's Clive Barnes though the dramatist is "so obscure that he does not even rate a mention in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica." Witkiewicz, who died in 1939 at the age of 54, "invented the theater of the ridiculous about 30 years ahead of its time. His symbolism, humor and anarchy all suggest an unknown precursor of Ionesco," Barnes says. "But where Ionesco is urbane and cultivated, this strange Witkiewicz is savage and primal." He presumes that all life is circular and that all men have the same sexual aspirations, symbolized here by the glamorous figure of an ageless vamp, the Water Hen, who enraptures three generations of a family, Barnes relates. At another level he "may be suggesting Poland's obsession with romantic idealism on one hand and hard business on the other, and the consequent danger of revolution."

Correction

The telephone number of the Paris Hilton was incorrectly given in a story (IHT, May 30) about the hotel's restaurants. The correct number is 273-92-00. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

Music in Italy: Evenings For Anti-Traditionalists

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT).—For most Romans the city's musical life centers around the opera house and the regular concerts of the Santa Cecilia Orchestra; neither is a particularly adventurous organization. The orchestra of the Rome radio—the capital's best—gives slightly more original concerts, and the Accademia Filarmonica Romana (largely a recital series) actually includes several programs of new music each year, among its Serkins and its Sterns.

For the past decade, too, there has been Nuova Consonanza, a specifically anti-traditional group, founded by a handful of advanced composers and dedicated to presenting new and difficult music. At first sporadically, almost secretly, Nuova Consonanza began giving programs of compositions, largely by its members. Then its foundations proved more solid, and it started sponsoring annual series of concerts, festivals, with visiting composers from various countries.

This year's series of concerts has just begun, with an evening prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome and devoted entirely to contemporary Canadian composers, ranging in age from 39 to 28. "Though all could, stylistically, be included in that vague terrain we think of as the 'avant-garde,'" there was still a considerable variety in the six pieces performed. The most conventional perhaps was the harp concerto of John Weinzweig, the dean of the group. A single movement, beginning and ending with the plucked, struck harp contrasted to a neutral drone of the string quartet. In general, the solo instrument's inherently lyrical, even sentimental nature was deliberately suppressed; it became often a percussion instrument, competing with the small brass choir. The piece, however, was too long, without sufficient weight to justify its length.

There was also a bow in the direction of kookiness with "Così Come Vuol" (As You Like It) by 47-year-old Harry Somers. This was a long solo for soprano, required to pout, spit, weep, laugh hysterically, roll on the floor, and so on. The piece was strongly reminiscent of Luciano Berio's "Sequenza," though the Canadian composer lacks Berio's ingenuity and condition, and the soprano (Michiko Hirayama) does not have the charm and wit of Cathy Berberian.

Chinoiseries

The most accomplished piece was Norma Beecroft's "Rasas," a series of humors for harp, piano (largely plucked), strings, percussion and flute. Micro-sounds, cage-like chinoiseries alternated with dramatic jangles—all excellently conducted by Victor Feldbrill, who was the resourceful musical leader of the evening. The musicians were of different nationalities; among them, John Hawkins was the intrepid pianist. This composition, "Reminiscences," also heard on the program, was a suite of brief moods and jokes, which did not add up to much.

One of Nuova Consonanza's declared aims is to inform, to introduce the local audience. This opening concert, while not exciting, at least served this didactic purpose. Eight more programs will be given between now and June 15. Meanwhile, the new directors of the organization promise bolder moves for next year.

Bacon—Since Grecian Times

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—"Bacon is, by origin, entirely English," according to a British authority on food. "Only the English cured the carcass of the pig, usually by salting, while the rest of Europe ate the carcass fresh."

Local pride seems to have dimmed the vision here. Cured pig or bacon is one of mankind's oldest meats, which the ancient Greeks were producing even before the ancient Britons had reached the stage of painting themselves blue. In his fable of the town mouse and the country mouse, written about 550 B.C., Aesop has the country mouse say: "Better beans and bacon in peace than cakes and ale in fear." One of the principal foods distributed to the poor by the *agorae*, the ancient Roman dole, was bacon made from the hogs of Lucania, which fattened on the acorns of the thick oak forests which then covered that territory.

Even after bacon became the poor man's meat for all of medieval Europe, it is far from certain that England was first in its appreciation and consumption. France claims that England took the very word "bacon" from her. It appeared in French texts as early as the 11th century, but whatever it was called, the meat itself was certainly known in France earlier, for the ancient Romans imported sausages and other cured meats from Gaul; it is hardly credible that bacon was not among them.

On common expression which sounds idiomatically English, "to save one's bacon," is actually from Rabelais, who wrote about 1550, "Let us flee and save our bacon"—which in that case evidently meant "save our lives." While the rest of Europe considered bacon as a dish for the poor, France was glorifying it in a type of banquet called a *repas baconique*, using the word, it is true, in its old sense of pork of any kind, for this meant a meal in which all the principal dishes were pig products of one kind or another.

Modern Feasts

Such feasts are still held today under the modernized name of *repas de cochon*; examples are the *Festivals of the Burgundy wine city of Meursault* or the standard menu served at the banquets of the *Confrérie des Tasseurs de Nuits St. Georges*. The French obviously were not thinking of bacon as poor man's food when they described the houses of the carefree land of Cognac, "where the more you sleep, the more you earn," as being surrounded by fences of sea perch, salmon or shad, and constructed with laths of sausages, beams of sturgeons and roofs of bacon. A German counterpart of this is the song in which the Meistersinger Hans Sachs, describing a glutton's paradise, says that his house was built of bacon "fat and crisply fried."

In Germany, smoked salted bacon was the mainstay of the peasant diet for centuries. In Hamburg, bacon is one of the chief ingredients of the local *Entpöckelgericht* (one-dish meal). Thomas Mann had bacon broth served to the Buddenbrooks family, which meant in Lübeck. In Eastern Germany, bacon used to be so heavily smoked and so generally used in cooking that

the region's cuisine was described as having "a dusky flavor." Long slow smoking rather than heavy smoking distinguishes one of the world's greatest types of bacon, *Speck*, made by peasants in Austria's North Tyrol and Italy's South Tyrol.

Even if England is not the father of bacon, the meat is ancient there. Bacon with beans was one of the oldest dishes of the British Isles. From early in the Middle Ages until well into Victorian times, the diet of the working classes consisted of bread, cheese, bacon and beer. Until the last century, the production of bacon was the task of individual farmers. Every family had its own curing techniques. The taste must have been a little special along the coast, where bacon was frequently smoked over fires of seaweed.

Importers

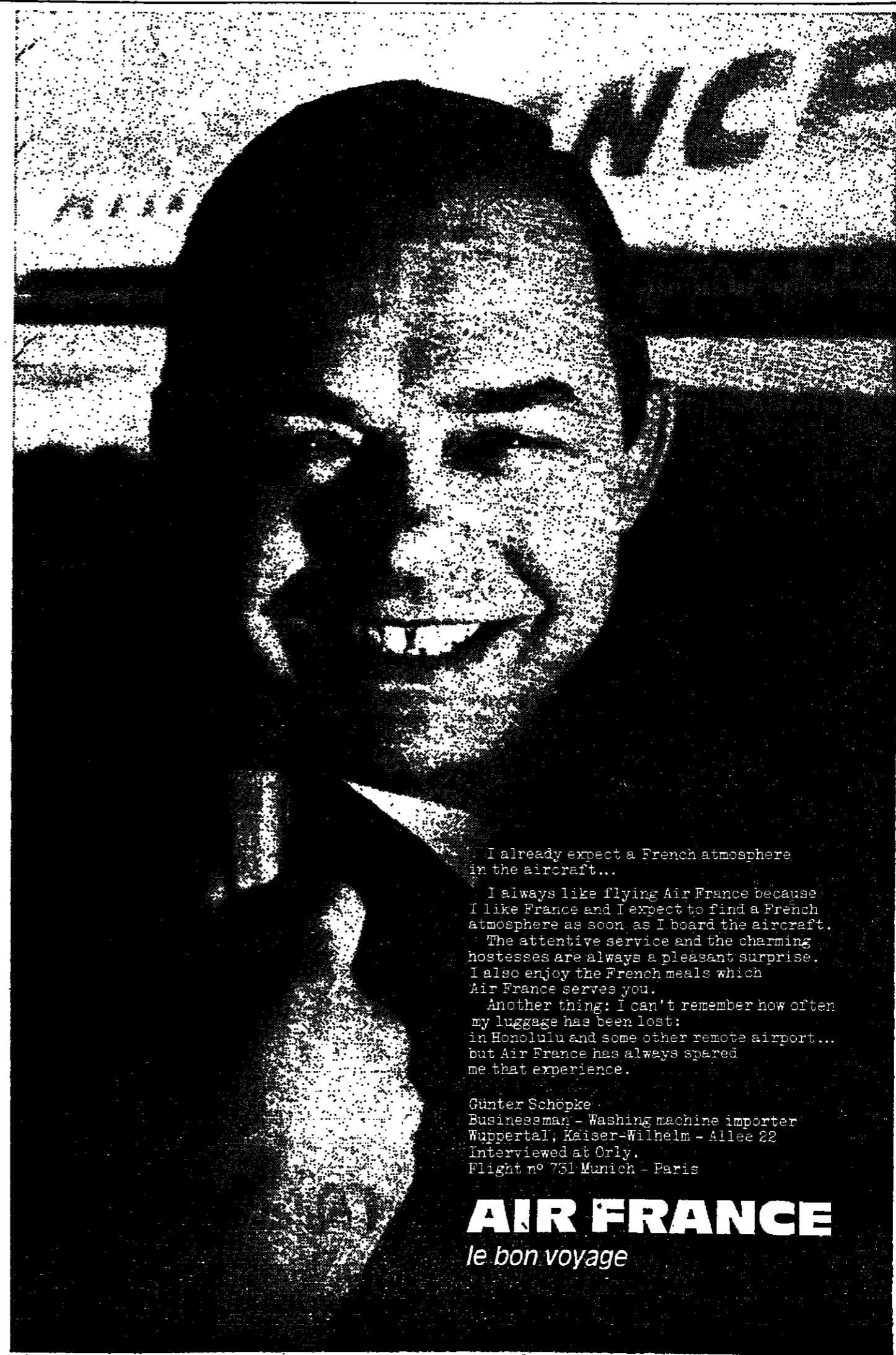
Importing the habit from bacon-loving England, Americans from the beginning were enthusiastic bacon consumers. Bacon was considered so necessary a staple in colonial New England that officials applying the means test to widows or orphans applying for charity did not consider the presence of substantial stocks of bacon in their homes as a disqualifying element.

Mark Twain wrote that "bacon would improve the flavor of an angel." Thomas Carlyle, communicating with Ralph Waldo Emerson with characteristic overwriting, exclaimed: "How beautiful to think of lean, tough Yankee settlers, tough as gutta-percha, with most occult, unsubduable fire in their belly, steering over the Western mountains to annihilate the jungle and bring bacon and corn out of it for the Posterity of Adam." In 1949, when this letter was written, the lean tough Yankees were probably more interested in bringing gold out of the "jungle" than bacon.

Bacon was not a bad choice for a medieval staple or a modern day-opener. It is a quick energy generator, though its value on this score varies considerably with the percentage of fat originally present in the bacon and the amount lost in cooking it. Crisp bacon, though most persons prefer it, provides less energy than undercooked bacon. However, the leaner varieties are considerably richer in protein. Bacon is well provided with readily available calories—3,000 per pound, which is three times as much as the average person consumes in a full meal.

For a food so widespread, bacon has contributed relatively little to the English language. "A bacon" used to be an American slang term for a lick, but this disappeared when Chicago took over bacon processing from the farmers. The best known baconian saying is probably "bring home the bacon," reputed to have originated in Norman times in England. The monastery of Dunmow, the story goes, offered a free fitch of bacon to any man who, kneeling before the church door, swore that for a year and a day he had never quarreled with his wife nor wished himself single. It is not recorded how many husbands brought home the bacon.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



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100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4																			

an open-end income fund launched on November 8, 1971 by

Société Générale de Banque s.a.

Montagne du Parc 3, Brussels

Banque Générale du Luxembourg s.a.

Rue Aldringen 14, Luxembourg

Net assets as of April 30, 1972:

\$ US 82-million

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- The Bank of Kobe, Ltd.
- The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.
- The Long Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd.
- The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.
- The Saitama Bank, Ltd.

The ordinary General Meeting, which was held on May 29, 1972, under the chairmanship of Mr. Katsuo KUBOTA, President, approved the annual balance sheet and the accounts for the fiscal year 1971, after hearing the report from the Board of Directors from which we present the following excerpts:

"During 1971, the business of our bank steadily developed in spite of the particularly disturbed and unfavourable conditions in the world of international finance. Thus, the results realised at the end of this year are particularly satisfactory. Our financial operations department has taken an active part in the syndicate underwriting and the placing of international issues. The growth of the volume of credit advances has been maintained, and our bank is thus able, in co-operation with the international bankers, to contribute effectively to the development of Japanese enterprises abroad and to the financing of international companies and organizations, both in the industrialised and the developing countries."

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1971

(In U.S. \$ equivalent U.S. \$1 = F.F.P. 5.2245)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Deposit with Central Banks and the Treasury	1,809	Banks and Financial Institutions	220,526,086
Banks & Financial Institutions	108,848,540	Certificates of Deposit	1,000,000
Treasury Bills	95,702	Deposits	2,774,432
Loans—Bills discounted	129,808,417	Other Liabilities	6,948,514
Loans—Overdrafts	476,370	Provisions	176,870
Other Assets	4,187,199	Reserves	1,471,400
Security Receivables	806,847	Capital stock	14,355,441
Securities	4,807,683	To be carried forward	1,767
Fixed Assets	194,299	Net Profit for the current term	1,079,597

U.S. \$ 248,337,987

U.S. \$ 248,337,987

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pledged Treasury Bills	U.S. \$ 3,728,415
Guarantees & Endorsements	U.S. \$ 19,396,477

B. E. T.

Japan Raids Firms for Secret Data

Inspects Illegal Pacts Textile Fiber Cos.

OKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ)—Japan's Fair Trade Commission (FTC) said today it has raided offices of 11 major Japanese textile fiber makers on suspicion of illegal price regulation in domestic market and on violation of a secret export agreement with their European counterparts.

The FTC alleged that the 11 companies, including Toyoko Industries, Nippon Textile, and others, had been regulating production of nylon, polyester and acrylic fibers among themselves in violation of the nation's anti-trust law.

Under the agreement, Japanese firms were committed not to export to Western Europe, in exchange for a promise from the European firms not to export to Japan, South Korea, and other Asian countries.

ATT 'Fact-Finding' Panel to Air Textile Trade Woes

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, May 30 (NYT)—The fact-finding panel that has been set up to study the textile trade dispute between the United States and Japan is expected to begin its work today.

The formal decision to establish a special "fact-finding" committee is expected to be taken today by the council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Opposition was voiced in council yesterday when Oil-Long, GATT director general, proposed that a working group be constituted to undertake the study.

Japan has long been suspicious of any move in GATT that could lead to an accord bringing trade in wool and man-made fibers under international control.

But the Postal Administration Council failed to reach a decision yesterday, with a number of council members strongly opposed to cutting the postal savings rate, the officials said.

Meanwhile, official figures released today showed Japan's balance of payments for April produced a surplus of \$57 million, little changed from earlier estimates. This was a decline from the \$421 million surplus in the corresponding month of last year.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Gulf Oil Eyes Project in Siberia

Gulf Oil Corp. has proposed joining a Soviet-Japanese project to exploit oilfields in Tyumen, western Siberia, business sources report in Tokyo. The Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, controlled by the private Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), says it is studying the proposal along with similar offers from Bechtel Corp. of the United States and Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi of Italy. Japanese newspapers say Gulf is offering to cooperate in the project by providing technology for development and pipeline construction, financing the project cost and taking delivery of oil. A group of Japanese government officials and businessmen is due to leave for Siberia next month to survey the project. The Tyumen scheme calls for construction of a 2,700-mile pipeline to Russia's Far Eastern port of Nakhodka for the shipment of low-sulfur oil to Japan. In Pittsburgh, a Gulf spokesman confirmed that the company has expressed an interest in participating in the joint venture.

El Paso to Buy More Algerian Gas

El Paso Natural Gas Co. says it has contracted to purchase additional quantities of liquefied natural gas over a 25-year period from Sonatrach, the Algerian national oil and gas firm, raising the total volume to 2 billion cubic feet a day. Last week, a U.S. Federal Power Commission examiner recommended, subject to commission approval, the delivery of the initial 1 billion cubic feet of gas a day. The price will be substantially higher than for the initial amount, but is in line with prices agreed to by purchasers in Europe and in the United States, El Paso says.

Union Oil Unit Find in Indonesia

Union Oil Co. of California says its wholly-owned Indonesian subsidiary has discovered oil in an exploratory well in the Balikpapan basin, seven miles offshore East Kalimantan, and the well tested at 3,880 barrels a day from two zones.

Test of a third zone recovered gas at the rate of about 3 million cubic feet a day, the company says. The well lies 20 miles north of the Ataka field, which was discovered in September, 1970, by Union and Japex Indonesian Ltd. under production-sharing agreements with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company. Ataka is scheduled to come on line the latter part of this year at about 30,000 barrels a day, increasing to 100,000 barrels a day in 1973, Union says. The new discovery is located in an area held exclusively by Union under a production-sharing contract with Pertamina.

DEGUSSA Says Earnings Gain

Overall operating earnings of DEGUSSA improved in the first half of the current fiscal year started Oct. 1, 1971, from a year earlier, the precious metals and chemical company reports in a shareholders' letter. It does not indicate the extent of the improvement, but says it is due to increased efficiency and other economic measures. Sales of the world-wide group in the first half declined 0.4 percent to 1.1 billion marks from 1.1 billion DM. Uncertainty over economic trends makes it difficult to project performance in the second half, the company adds.

Mannesmann Expects Better Profit

Earnings of Mannesmann will slightly improve this year after last year's 40 percent decline to 88.2 million deutsche marks, chairman Egon Overbeck reports. For the worldwide group, Mr. Overbeck predicts 1972 sales will increase 5 percent from 7.18 billion DM in 1971. In the first quarter, the West German steel and tubes maker reported group sales down 3 percent at 1.64 billion DM from a year ago. Earnings in the first quarter were below a year ago, Mr. Overbeck says. While predicting "a slightly better" 1972 profit, Mr. Overbeck stresses that he wouldn't like to make any concrete projection.

Volcker Comment Stirs Gold Market

Experts Are Bullish on U.S. Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 30 (NYT)—The economist for a major American business group and the head of a big mutual fund organization told an international gathering

today that they were bullish for the U.S. economy and the stock market.

But the economist, Albert T. Sommers of the Conference Board, warned that interest rates, "leaning against the inflationary wind," would be moving up so that by the end of the year, he forecast, the prime rate should be around 6 percent and the yield for high-quality long-term bonds at 8 percent.

Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs and the luncheon speaker at the conference, said he did not accept Mr. Sommers' forecast. The administration has been trying to keep the long end of the bond market from rising too steeply. It wants to stimulate investment spending and get spare capacity utilized and unemployment reduced.

Howard Stein, chairman of Dreyfus Corp., saw a bullish effect on the stock market because the administration's profit guidelines would force companies to finance more investments internally. This would mean fewer equity offerings while basic demand for shares was rising.

Questioned on Devaluation Mr. Volcker was asked at a press conference whether he thought there would be another devaluation of the dollar. "We're just being through that agonizing process, and we don't want to go through it all over again," he replied. "We are working under the assumption that the Smithsonian Agreement (the dollar currency realignment) is valid."

In his prepared remarks, Mr. Volcker said that "since last winter calm has returned to exchange markets. Indeed very little central bank intervention in central exchange markets has taken place for almost three months. Reflect on that for a moment. There have been few periods of comparable length in recent years in which a similar statement could be made."

A news agency interpretation that Mr. Volcker was not excluding another dollar devaluation, caused some ripple in the foreign exchange and gold markets today. The dollar was weaker and gold was stronger.

Deciphered later, Mr. Volcker emphasized that he "certainly did mean to rule out the possibility of another dollar devaluation." While he and Mr. Stein gave the largely European audience of about 120 top businessmen and bankers an optimistic view of U.S. price performance and prospects, Mr. Sommers was much more cautious.

"The stronger business becomes," he said, "the more it threatens to break through the control mechanisms, the more intense and elaborate must the controls mechanisms become, and the more likely it becomes that they will have to be joined by more restrictive fiscal and monetary policy."

He said, "A new round—the third in six years, and perhaps the bitterest of the three—is thus shaping up in the American version of the struggle against inflation."

In comments on international monetary questions, Pierre Le Doux, chairman of the Banque

Nationale de Paris, and Juergen Frohn, chairman of the Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt, both said they thought that even with the recently devalued dollar, the world would remain dollar-centered in a monetary and payments sense for a long while yet.

Price of Gold Sets Record

LONDON, May 30 (AP-DJ)—The price of gold set a record high today on European bullion markets.

Dealers here set the price at \$88.70 an ounce, up 75 cents from Friday's official close. It was the highest fixing price ever on an organized bullion market, dealers noted. The price fell 15 cents at the afternoon fixing to officially close at \$88.55.

However, in late official trade, dealers were quoting a price range of \$88.50 to \$89.50 an ounce in what they described as very firm trading conditions.

Frankfurt dealers were quoting a closing range of \$89.00-\$89.25 per ounce.

The price received a new push upward from remarks made by U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker in Geneva which were interpreted here as meaning that the United States might contemplate another dollar devaluation, dealers said.

The free market price of gold has been setting new records almost daily since the beginning of the month.

In Zurich, dealers were quoting a closing price range at \$88.80-\$89.80 an ounce.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late of closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

May 30, 1972

Rate	Per \$100	Per \$100
Belg. fr. (A)	43.92-94	43.93-95
Belg. fr. (B)	43.91-92	43.92-94
Deutsche mark	3.1755	3.1760-55
Danish krona	6.9280-80	6.9280-80
Escudo	20.95-21.0	20.95-21.04
Fr. fr. (A)	4.675-55	4.6825-75
Fr. fr. (B)	4.665-55	4.665-55
Guilder	3.3950-51	3.3950-51
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Lira	881.50-75	881.50-82.30
Peseta	64.65-55	64.645-55
Schilling	23.08-10	23.08-11
Sv. krona	4.745-50	4.7450-50
Swiss franc	2.0500-10	2.0500-10
Yen	364.90	364.90

Profits Drop 69% at BP in First Quarter

Cites Higher Payout To Producer States

LONDON, May 30 (AP-DJ)—British Petroleum Co.'s net profit slumped 69 percent in the first quarter because of a serious deterioration in product prices, BP announced today.

The company said the deterioration was particularly marked in Europe and was caused by the interaction of low rates of consumption, low freight rates on its tanker fleet and high inventories since last autumn.

Net income was \$15.1 million, compared with \$48.9 million in the same period a year earlier. Per-share earnings were 3.89 pence versus 13.58 pence.

BP's sales for the period rose 7.3 percent, to \$212.4 million from \$197.8 million.

The company noted it now carries the full charges of higher overseas taxation and royalties, which had barely touched the first quarter of 1971.

Pre-Tax Income

Income before taxation was \$178.1 million, an increase of 11.3 percent over the pre-tax income of \$160 million in the year earlier period.

Overseas taxation rose 47.5 percent, to \$161.2 million from \$109.6 million.

Sales of crude oil rose 15.8 percent to 27.9 million metric tons from 24.1 million tons a year earlier. Sales of products, including chemicals, rose 7.1 percent to 30.3 million metric tons from 28.3 million tons, while sales of natural gas rose to 43.7 billion cubic feet from 32.8 billion a year earlier.

SEC Tells Marts to Adopt Institutional Members Rule

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP)—The Securities & Exchange Commission wrote the nation's stock exchanges today asking them to adopt a rule permitting brokers affiliated with institutional investors to join exchanges as long as 80 percent of the broker's business is done with the public.

The rule, if adopted as proposed by the SEC, would open the door for institutions to join the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, but would restrict exchanges such as the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Exchange which already have many institutional members—some of whom would not meet the 80 percent test.

Many institutional investors such as mutual funds and insurance companies have long wanted membership on stock exchanges in order to save commission fees on their usually large stock transactions.

The NYSE and the Amex, however, the two largest exchanges in the country, have rules prohibiting membership for brokerage affiliates if the parent companies are not primarily engaged in the securities business.

Investors Diversified Services, Inc., a Minneapolis-based company which is the largest mutual fund company in the world, sued the NYSE last October, charging it with violating anti-trust laws in its refusal to allow some publicly-owned broker-dealers to become members.

IDS's subsidiary, a Los Angeles-based brokerage firm, Jeffries & Co. had been a member of the NYSE before it was acquired by IDS in July, 1969. NYSE rules require the parent company to derive at least half its income from broker-dealer operations.

Jeffries does all of its business with the public and is not used by IDS to save commission fees on trades by its mutual funds.

The proposed SEC rule would allow a company such as Jeffries to become a member of any securities exchange as long as the company itself (not the parent company) does more than 80 percent of its business with the public.



Jean-Pierre Brulé



Henri M. Delage

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Cie, Honeywell Bull has named Jean-Pierre Brulé as president, replacing Henri Desbrières who is retiring at age 65. At the same time, Cie, des Machines Bull, which owns 34 percent of Honeywell Bull, announced that Joseph Calles is retiring and that Henri M. Delage will move up from administrative general manager to president of the holding company.

Louis von Planta has succeeded Robert Kaeppl as chairman of Ciba-Geigy Ltd. in Basel. Mr. Kaeppl retired.

Charles Hochman has been named vice-president of Coca-Cola Europe and director of the French division, coordinator of Coca-Cola activities in Belgium, France, Holland, Iceland and Luxembourg. He was previously assistant director.

In Brussels, Donald W. Sawyer becomes general operations manager.

ager of Ford Tractor Operations—Europe, formerly general sales manager, he succeeds H. J. Head who returns to company headquarters in the United States.

Lars U. Pettersson will be based in Zurich as director of marketing—continental Europe for SSI Container Corp. Peter Tiedemann becomes assistant marketing director.

Banque Blyth has announced the appointment of Claude Bouchet-Serres as financial adviser.

Other glamour losers included: Winniebag Industries, down 5 to 90 1/8, Xerox, 4 3/4 to 153, Burroughs, 4 1/4 to 153 3/4, National, 4 to 64 1/8, and the newly split shares of Bausch & Lomb, down 4 1/8 to 60 5/8.

One month ago, Winniebag closed at 134 1/4 and Xerox stood at 138 3/8.

Serving to grease the slide of the glamour today was a front-page column in Barron's stating that banks and other professional investors had come to regard growth stocks as "a securities basket" and bid up their prices to the point.

It was still a two-way street for glamour, however, as Schlumberger rose 5 1/4 to 214 1/2, closing at its record price—and Union Corp. climbed 3 7/8 to 17 5/8 as the most active issue on the Big Board.

Schlumberger, a 5 5/8-point gainer on Friday, apparently benefited from a recommendation in Standard & Poor's outlook, which raised its 1972 earnings estimate. However, the outlook also had kind words for Burroughs, described as "an appealing growth speculation."

Levitt, a glamour performer in its own right, failed once again to open for trading. The stock last traded one week ago, when it rose a point to 59 1/2. After the market close last Wednesday, Levitt postponed a proposed 500,000-share offering of common stock, pending an investigation by the Securities & Exchange Commission into certain matters concerning the company.

Volume, however, showed a moderate pace of 15.81 million shares. Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange tended to drift lower in slow trading. As measured by the index, prices declined 0.07 to 27.87.

The OTC market moved the same way, closing at 143.24, off 0.90, as measured by the NASDAQ index.

On the bond market corporate prices closed up 1/4 to 3/8 in moderately active trading. The government sector was firm in quiet trading but finished about unchanged on the day.

Observers said this appeared to be a hint to other Western oil companies, interested in maintaining the stabilizing effect of the Tehran Agreement, to talk the IPC into adopting a different stand.

A two-week ultimatum from the Iraqi government to IPC is due to expire tomorrow.

Legal and legislative measures against the Western company threatened by Iraq have not been specified but could include a partial takeover of the northern IPC oilfields.

Profit-Taking Hits Glammers On Big Board

Group Said Vulnerable After Recent Increase

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT)—The kingly glamour stocks took it on the chin today as profit-taking attacked this select sector on the New York Stock Exchange. Wall Street analysts said that the steadily climbing prices of recent weeks and months had made the glamour issues vulnerable, at least on a short-term basis.

As for the blue chips, the Dow Jones Industrial average slipped in the final half hour of trading to finish with a token loss of 0.07 at 971.18. The Dow was ahead about 1/2 point in the previous session.

Last Friday, prior to the three-day Memorial Day weekend, the Dow wound up at 971.55, thereby reaching its highest close in 3 1/2 years.

Leading today's plunge among the glammers was International Business Machines, falling 8 1/2 to 385 1/2. In the previous session, it traded at a record price of 408. IBM boasts the largest market value of any issue listed on the NYSE. For more than a decade, it has ranked as the market's favorite institutional holding.

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Net	—1972—	Stocks and	Sic.	Net	—1972—	Stocks and
High Low Last, Crps	High, Low, Div, In %	100s, First	High Low Last, Crps	High, Low, Div, In %	100s, First	High Low Last, Crps

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		<h1>THE SOLVAY GROUP</h1>					
Principal information extracted from the Annual Report for the year 1971.							
1. COMPARISON OF EXTERNAL SALES, CASH FLOWS AND RESULTS.			3. DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL SALES.				
			By product:				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	%		
	(in million B.Fr.)						
Consolidated external sales.....	32,748	37,746	42,024	45,226	25		
Consolidated net profit	1,701	3,097	2,074	1,948	12.5		
Depreciation	3,732	3,720	4,153	4,396	9		
Cash flow	5,433	6,817	6,227	6,344	4.5		
					19.5		
					18		
					13.5		
					100		
An upward revaluation of the Belgian franc against the currencies of countries where most of our factories and subsidiaries are located, had an adverse accountancy effect when their turnover and results were converted into Belgian currency.			4. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.				
Had there been no change in the exchange parities during 1971, sales would have increased by 12%; but the effect of currency fluctuations was to reduce this gain to 8%.			The total research expenditure of the Group amounted to B.Fr. 1,231 million against B.Fr. 1,101 million in 1970, an increase of 11.9%.				
Apart from the Belgian revaluation, the results were affected, as they had been in 1970, by an excessive rise in wages and salaries and more expensive raw materials: it was not possible for these negative factors to be offset, either by the positive gains in productivity or by higher selling prices.			In 1971, about two thirds of our personnel expenditure was incurred for research and process improvement, and the remainder for studies relating to new activities.				
The bringing on stream of new plants led to increased depreciation and slightly improved cash flow.			5. SOLVAY & Cie, SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME.				
2. COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.			Net profit for the year amounted to B.Fr. 1,319,353,316, a decrease of B.Fr. 230,493,862 in comparison with 1970.				
	1968	1969	1970	1971			
	(in million B.Fr.)						
Capital expenditure	3,247	5,554	8,210	10,201			
Research expenditure	634	869	1,101	1,231			
Personnel expenditure	9,053	10,148	11,466	12,925			
	(in B.Fr.)						
Net profit per fully paid share.....	236	421	280	240			
Net dividend per full paid share...	130	145	155	155			
Persons employed at December 31.	39,475	41,611	42,914	43,716			
			Under these conditions, the appropriation would be as follows:				
			B.Fr.				
			Legal reserve				
			Net dividend of B.Fr. 155 per A or B share				
			Net dividend of B.Fr. 62 per C share				
			Income tax deducted at source from dividends				
			Unavailable reserve (France)				
			Reserve for capital expenditure (Spain)				
			Contingency fund				
			Carried forward to next account				
			1,327,578,803				

Copies of the English version of the Company's Annual Report in which detailed accounts for 1971 are included are available on request from:

Solvay & Cie. Société Anonyme. Secrétariat Général. rue du Prince Albert 33. B-1050 Brussels-Belgium

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An expert often goes out of his way to measure himself against a situation that is almost certain not to arise, knowing that his effort will probably be wasted. A case in point is the diagrammed deal.

South opened the bidding after two passes with one club, a Frech bid to show a strong hand. North answered two clubs, a positive bid with a five-card suit, and South was immediately on the road to a club slam.

The next two bids were asking bids. Three clubs asked about the quality of North's club suit. Three hearts showed a five-card suit with one of the three aces missing. Four hearts asked about North's control of the heart suit, and five hearts indicated full control—a void, a singleton ace, or the ace-king. South was then in a position to bid seven clubs.

Because of the artificial opening bid South became the declarer. The opening lead was the heart queen, won with dummy's ace.

South was virtually sure of 13 tricks: two hearts, one diamond, and five in each black suit. However he could see that such a play would not succeed against a very bad spade division, and cautiously guarded against this possibility, even though he knew that the chance of a normal spade division, three-three or four-two, was about 88 percent.

The declarer led a diamond to his ace and led a club to dummy's ten. When both opponents followed, the slight chance of a 5-0 trump break disappeared. A diamond was ruffed with the club queen was cashed.

There was only one trump missing, and South took no

NORTH (D)

♠ J4
♥ A
♦ J10764
♣ KJ1072

WEST	EAST
♠ —	♠ 1098532
♥ QJ962	♥ 853
♦ K9832	♦ Q5
♣ 983	♣ 64

chances. He ruffed a low heart with a high trump in the dummy, drew the last trump and claimed the grand slam. He had avoided two traps: drawing trumps before maneuvering a diamond ruff, and attempting to reach the dummy with a spade lead.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SOUTH
♠ AKQ75
♥ K1074
♦ A
♣ AQ5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
5 ♥	Pass	7 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

[illegible]

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE COMING OF AGE

By Simone de Beauvoir. Translated from the French
by Patrick O'Brien. Putnam. 535 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

YOU ought to be warned right away that simply reading this book may mean to you, Miss de Beauvoir leads us with so many depressing examples—from primitive, historical and present-day society—of the predicament of old age that we cannot help bringing a bit under their burden. She has an ax to grind and society is her hostess. Her writing has an abstract quality and this is no reason, but also 'because Miss de Beauvoir seems by temperament to be a professional pessimist and tragedian. As if this were not enough, she applies to the already bowed shoulders of the aged, about Sartre's more obscure existential exercises on the human estate.

If Miss de Beauvoir were simply giving us a summary of the condition of the aged in different societies, past and present, "The Coming of Age" might be a useful anthology with the reservation that the quotations strongly reflect the personal bias of the editor. But the author has a thesis, and often feels that her presentation is determined by that thesis. It is no secret that "learned" quotations can be found to support almost any popular view.

After citing the customs of a number of primitive peoples, Miss de Beauvoir sums up a variety of practices that antinomistically appear to balance out. In such societies, the old are killed; they are left to die; they are given enough for bare subsistence; they are provided with a "decent end"; they are revered or cherished. In other words, the treatment of the aged runs the whole gamut of response.

In historical societies, it is only the "privileged classes" that have passed on the record of their aged members, and these have been valued for their "real" worth: i.e.,

their wealth and property. The underprivileged or "exploited" aged—whose lives were not recorded—Miss de Beauvoir projects into institutions, imagines them "pushed out of the house or even secretly put to death."

In the middle chapters of the book, the author quotes almost compulsively from poets, novelists and philosophers, and insists on taking literally those rhetorical remarks of which famous writers speak. French usage—so foreign to Anglo-American usage—is

are like ants whose ant hill has been destroyed." "Fifty years of reading: and what remains of it?" "Oh, be damned to old age, that hideous thing!" If an aged person should express himself as happy, Miss de Beauvoir discounts this as a defense, or asks, in true Gallic fashion: What is happiness?

Even the famous man who has accomplished more than he ever hoped for is seen as successful, not in his own experience of himself, but simply in the eyes of others. "The promises have been kept," the author says of her own life, "nevertheless I have been

The picture is too negative: Times book critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS		47 Book by 24	13 Dictatorial
1 Medium for	48 Across	22 Mel	22 Mbe
Ade's "Fables"	54 Nymph	23 Gibe	25 Greek god
6 Turns informer	55 Groat	26 Likly	27 Thought: Pr
10 Limb, in heraldry	56 Gardner	30 Biblical suffi	31 Greek letter
14 Belmont	57 Field: Lat.	32 Understand	33 Nader
15 Kind of hairdo	58 Measure	34 Compass poi	35 "I can"
16 Table item	59 Hermit	36 French direct	38 Loosened
17 Brazilian writer	62 Lincoln's Mary	39 Tidy	44 Tons and
18 Boley	63 Saint of sailors	40 Onan	45 Pronoun
19 Evils	64 River in France	46 Lives	47 Ditches
20 Wreath	65 Depots: Abbr.	48 Grain fungus	49 "Like I ..."
21 Tower	66 Moscow agency	50 Hole in ...	51 Crazy
22 Social climbers	67 Checks	52 Nose parts	58 Still
23 Famous writer	DOWN	59 State: Abbr.	61 Away, in
25 Spoil	1 Marshy place	62 Tons and	63 Scotland
28 _____ into (gets	2 Like some		
going)	3 Encore		
30 Therefore	4 Rorem		
32 Visit again	5 Mato _____		
33 Hurricane area	6 Indian prince		
37 Book by 24	7 Book by 24		
Across	Across		
41 In demand	8 Next after uni-		
42 Giant petrel	9 and bi-		
43 Nuisance	9 Sun deity		
44 Modify	10 Extinctions		
46 Parts of the	11 Permit		
psyche	12 Kind of toast		


JUMBLE.—*that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

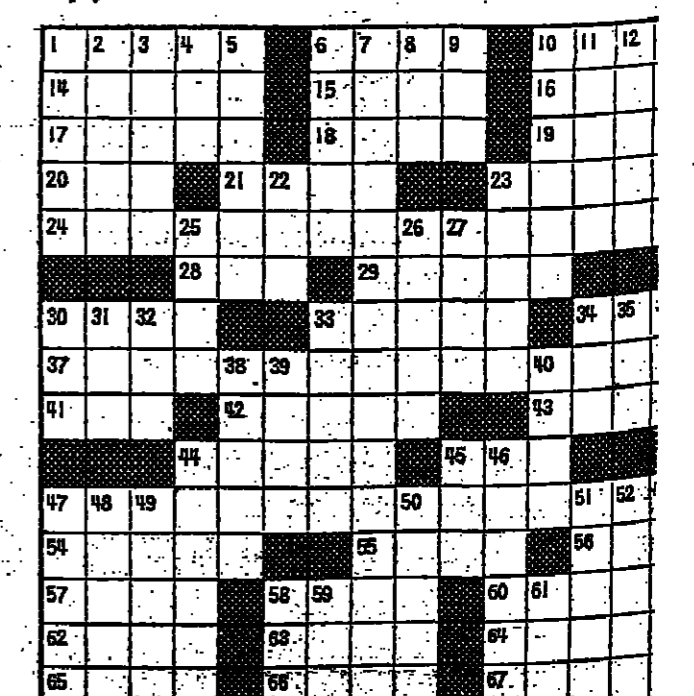
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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KETCHO



GLOANS	5-58 IT'S DEFINITELY					



Mrs. King Adjusts to Clay Time in Semis French Tennis

By Michael Katz

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QUARTER-FINAL REACH—Adriano Panatta of Italy returns shot to South Africa's Ray Moore en route to gaining quarterfinals yesterday of the French Open tennis.

Ajax vs. Inter: A Clash of Styles

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, May 30 (UPI)—Tomorrow's European Cup Final at Rotterdam between Ajax of Amsterdam, defending champion, and Internazionale Milan, twice winners of the trophy, is virtually a clash of two cultures. Gianni Invernizzi, the Inter manager, whose job must still hover in the balance, has just about admitted as much. "Ajax," he has said, "will be a completely new opponent for Inter, since it used a method unexploited by previous rivals, the very rapid switching of roles and positions. You can imagine at once the difficulties which will be experienced by my players, who are used to man to man marking."

Stefan Kovacs, the Romanian manager of Ajax, who so successfully accepted the famous show business challenge, "Follow that!" this season, believes in what he calls Total Football: everyone, goalkeeper apart, must be able to do everything. When he took over from Rinus Michels, who had splendidly led Ajax to the European Cup, he was shrewd and bold enough to make changes. He encouraged the players to express themselves more, and he made alterations in training. He says that he found Dutch methods too heavily emphasized on general physical condition.

It will be an unfortunate thing for European football if a team as negative in its concepts as Inter survives that 7-1 thrashing by Borussia Munchengladbach to qualify in the second round, Boninsegna, having been hit on the head by what we may now see as a somewhat providential Coca-Cola can.

Boninsegna scored two goals late in Inter's last home league match against Manuka, but in recent weeks he has not been the force he was earlier in the season, and Inter will badly need his left foot, and his ruthless combativeness in Rotterdam.

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Balance
Ajax also poses the threat of Barry Hulshoff, a center-half who loves to attack and who is most dangerous in the air, at corners and free kicks, and Neeskens, who bursts through so powerfully from midfield. Piet Kalser, the left-winger, with his pace, shot and effortless control, is little behind Cruyff in stature, when he is at his best. Indeed, one complements the other. Inter, who of course cannot use the suspended Mario Corso, will greatly rely on Sandro Mazzola, who will be playing in his fourth European Cup final, and makes a habit of scoring goals in them. Ajax will have to take him and cover him very seriously.

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By Brian Glanville

LONDON, May 30 (UPI)—Tomorrow's European Cup Final at Rotterdam between Ajax of Amsterdam, defending champion, and Internazionale Milan, twice winners of the trophy, is virtually a clash of two cultures. Gianni Invernizzi, the Inter manager, whose job must still hover in the balance, has just about admitted as much. "Ajax," he has said, "will be a completely new opponent for Inter, since it used a method unexploited by previous rivals, the very rapid switching of roles and positions. You can imagine at once the difficulties which will be experienced by my players, who are used to man to man marking."

Stefan Kovacs, the Romanian manager of Ajax, who so successfully accepted the famous show business challenge, "Follow that!" this season, believes in what he calls Total Football: everyone, goalkeeper apart, must be able to do everything. When he took over from Rinus Michels, who had splendidly led Ajax to the European Cup, he was shrewd and bold enough to make changes. He encouraged the players to express themselves more, and he made alterations in training. He says that he found Dutch methods too heavily emphasized on general physical condition.

It will be an unfortunate thing for European football if a team as negative in its concepts as Inter survives that 7-1 thrashing by Borussia Munchengladbach to qualify in the second round, Boninsegna, having been hit on the head by what we may now see as a somewhat providential Coca-Cola can.

Boninsegna scored two goals late in Inter's last home league match against Manuka, but in recent weeks he has not been the force he was earlier in the season, and Inter will badly need his left foot, and his ruthless combativeness in Rotterdam.

Ajax is strong and sure in the knowledge that its marvellous center-forward, Johan Cruyff, is in superb form. He is the man Inter knows it must subdue if it is to have any chance of success, and it will of course detail a man to follow him everywhere. Since Cruyff likes to move out to the left wing, it is very much doubtful if it will be center-half, Gijsbertsen, who, like the nominal right-back, Beffing, is at his strongest in the air. In Glasgow, when it held Celtic to a 0-0 draw, and then put them out on penalties, it was the little, 20-year-old Orriol who did a most impressive job of playing Jimmy Johnstone out of the game. I fancy Invernizzi may give him the task again.

Balance
Ajax also poses the threat of Barry Hulshoff, a center-half who loves to attack and who is most dangerous in the air, at corners and free kicks, and Neeskens, who bursts through so powerfully from midfield. Piet Kalser, the left-winger, with his pace, shot and effortless control, is little behind Cruyff in stature, when he is at his best. Indeed, one complements the other. Inter, who of course cannot use the suspended Mario Corso, will greatly rely on Sandro Mazzola, who will be playing in his fourth European Cup final, and makes a habit of scoring goals in them. Ajax will have to take him and cover him very seriously.

Finally, a word on another of Europe's finest forwards, George Best, who has supposedly retired at 26. I have much sympathy with this much put-upon young man, though I expect we shall see him playing football again. There is a basic contradiction in his assertion that he is lonely, and his decision to give up football, which has been so supportive an environment. It was noticeable after it surprisingly beat England, 1-0, at Wembley, the North-land "deserted" had nothing but kind words for him.

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Lead AL East

Orioles Pitch Way To Familiar Spot

By Sam Goldsper

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI)—The Baltimore "big four" pitching rotation returned to peak form against the Cleveland Indians, and the Orioles were back in first place in the American League East Division last night.

The surge began Friday night with Mike Cuellar blanking the Indians, 7-0, on a four-hitter and a complete game. Last night in Baltimore, Cuellar was again dominant, leading the Orioles to a 5-1 victory over the Indians.

In the four-game sweep, the four pitchers allowed a total of 10 hits and four runs. The Indians had come into the series in first place and went home in third place.

It was the first time this season that Cuellar, Palmer, McNally and Dobson, who combined for 81 victories for the American League champions last season, were able to win consecutively.

Dobson, the 30-year-old right-hander who posted a 20-8 record last season, evened his record at 5-5 as he struck out 11 and walked one.

With 10 hits, three by Merv Rettenmund, bunched recently because of a batting slump, collected a single, double and triple in five appearances and scored two runs, Boog Powell, who entered the game with a 146 average, had two singles and a run batted in.

The Orioles' younger players, Don Baylor, Bobby Grich and Johnny Oates, who carried the club during the prolonged slump by the seasoned players, each drove in a run.

White Sox 5, Angels 4, 3
Lee Stanton singled in the 10th inning with two out and the bases loaded to give California a 3-2 victory over Chicago after the White Sox had taken the first game of the doubleheader, 5-4, on Bill Melton's three-run homer.

The White Sox trailed, 4-0, going into the sixth inning of the opener in California but hit three homers to overtake the Angels. Dick Allen hit a solo homer in the sixth and Pat Kelly led off the eighth with a homer.

Mike Andrews singled and Carlos May was safe on an error before Melton hit his three-run homer.

A's 4, 7, Rangers 1, 1
George Hendrick hit a three-run homer in the opener of a doubleheader and Mike Epstein hit a three-run homer in the second game as Oakland swept the Rangers, 4-1 and 7-1, in Texas.

Joe Rudi hit a solo homer to account for Oakland's other run in the first game. Reggie Jackson homered with none on in the eighth, his ninth of the year, tying him with teammate Dave Duncan for the American League lead.

Joe Horlen, a White Sox coast-off, pitched 5 1/2 innings of scoreless relief to pick up the victory in the opener. Dave Hamilton pitched 6 1/3 innings in the nightcap for the victory.

Rudi's homer in the opener was the first of the season off a doubleheader and Jackson then walked. Pete Broberg, Jackson then walked. Pete Broberg, Jackson then walked. Pete Broberg, Jackson then walked.

Royals Farm Paepke
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30 (UPI)—The Kansas City Royals have optioned outfielder Dennis Paepke to his Omaha farm club to make room for Cesar Chavez, who was purchased from the American Association club.

